

TONIGHT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 44-57 (5-31). TOMORROW: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-63 (6-26). LONDON: Overcast. Yesterday's temp. 49-57 (48-51). Tomorrow's temp. change. Yesterday's temp. 48-57 (48-51). CHICAGO: Moderate. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 50-54 (50-54). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 50-52 (50-52). Yesterday's temp. 50-52 (50-52). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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Established 1887

Bundesrat Opposes East Pacts

Party-Line Vote, 21-20, Not Binding

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Feb. 9 (UPI)—By a strict party vote of 21 to 20, the West German Bundesrat went on record today as opposed to ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The "first reading" vote by the upper house of parliament was not decisive and represented only the first of several tests that the treaties face in the complex fight over parliamentary ratification.

It was important mainly as a sign of the way in which the struggle between the Brandt government and its Christian Democratic opposition is likely to unfold.

In the Bundesrat, which reflects the political composition of the governments in the 10 West German states, the Christian Democrats have 21 votes as opposed to 20 held by Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

Party Lines

Today's vote indicated that unless the present Bundesrat lineup changes, the government will have to try to override its opposition by mustering an absolute majority for ratification in the lower house, the Bundestag.

For Mr. Brandt passage of the treaties is vital since they represent the cornerstone of his attempt to achieve reconciliation with the Communist bloc. The treaties are also a precondition for activation of the four-power Berlin agreement and such future East-West defense initiatives as a European security conference.

The Bundesrat's action today was not a direct vote on accepting or rejecting the treaties. Instead, in its role of giving advice to the lower house, it adopted a Christian Democratic-supported resolution listing 12 "recommendations" against the treaties.

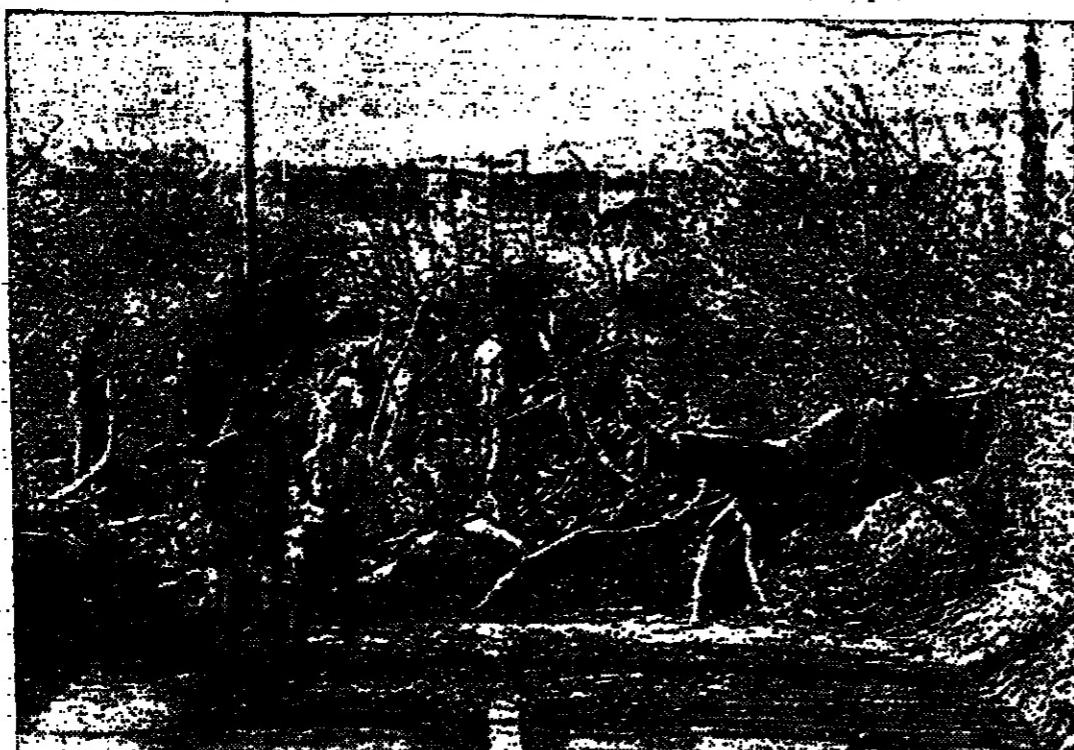
This now becomes the official "opinion" of the upper house, and, under the German parliamentary system, it must be transmitted to the Bundestag when it begins its consideration of the treaties.

However, the Bundesrat option is not binding on the lower house, where Mr. Brandt's coalition government holds 251 seats to 245 for the Christian Democrats. As a result, the Bundesrat is expected in its first reading vote to give the treaties the requisite simple majority.

Then, in May, they will be considered anew by the Bundestag. What happens then will be determined by the outcome of elections scheduled for April in Baden-Wurttemberg, a state now controlled by the Christian Democrats.

If the Social Democrats win there, they then will have a majority in the Bundesrat and will be able to reverse its present

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ROADBLOCK—Felled trees blocking the road to Belfast just outside Londonderry yesterday, during the Day of Disruption sponsored by Ulster civil rights movement.

Shooting in Ballymurphy

Ulster 'Day of Disruption' Is a Dud

BELFAST, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Civil rights leaders attempted to stage a "day of disruption" in Northern Ireland today, but Catholics failed to respond in sufficient numbers to support life in the province to any significant extent.

In Belfast, civil-rights spokesman Michael Havard said that Catholic response to the call to disrupt telephone communications, traffic and commerce throughout the province was not as great as we hoped or would have liked."

British Army spokesman said less than 50 percent of businesses, shops and schools in Catholic areas of Belfast closed in response to the civil-rights call.

"Let's face it, it is not going the way we had hoped," said Mr. Havard. "It was an absolute disaster as of noon, and there was little improvement as the day wore on."

Episodes of Violence

There was, however, some violence.

A 14-year-old boy sustained gunshot wounds when a gunman exchanged fire with British troops in the Catholic Ballymurphy stronghold of Belfast.

The Army said earlier at least 1,000 Catholic schoolchildren defied a government ban on parades and marched through Belfast, snarling traffic for several hours.

An army spokesman said the boy was admitted to Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from gunshot wounds after troops exchanged fire with a gunman during rioting. The troops shot the gunman and saw him fall before comrades pulled him from sight.

In Londonderry, three youths tossed two beer cans packed with gasoline under an army armored

car in the Catholic Bogside area, blowing the vehicle up seconds after its crew leaped to safety.

Also in Londonderry a local leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Malachy McGuire, openly addressed a rally of about 500 persons at the city's soccer stadium as troops looked on.

"We had hoped for 10,000 persons," a local civil-rights spokesman said. "We are very disappointed."

Paddy Kennedy, a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament who is also on the army's wanted list, told the crowd, "We want a

United Ireland, but at the same time we will respect the Protestant wish to keep their British heritage, and we would do everything in our power to respect their Protestant religion."

Six opposition members of the Stormont Parliament had begun a 24-hour fast at midnight in Londonderry.

"A number of telegraph poles and trees have been reported down in various places throughout the province, but as yet there has been no disruption of traffic," a police spokesman said at noon.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hint That Lin Is Alive Given To French Deputy in Peking

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—A member of a French parliamentary delegation just returned from China said today he had been told by an official in the Chinese Foreign Ministry that former Defense Minister Lin Piao had been "eliminated politically" with the implication that Marshal Lin was not dead.

Dider Julia, a Gaullist deputy who returned from China yesterday after a three-week stay, told Agence France-Presse that he had been assured by a Wu Fan-you in the Foreign Ministry that Marshal Lin had not been in a plane that was shot down, as was reported in some quarters.

"It was a political elimination," Mr. Julia quoted Mr. Wu as having said. "In China we never confuse political errors with individuals."

Mr. Julia's report would be the first direct confirmation that Marshal Lin, once designated heir to chairman Mao Tse-tung, was buried last fall in a Peking power struggle. Though Mr. Wu volunteered no further information about Marshal Lin, he gave some indication of what happens in political elimination when he commented on Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state who was ousted during the Cultural Revolution.

"He is in the north," Mr. Wu quoted Mr. Wu as having told him, "on a people's commune where he can return to the true doctrine as based on experience."

"This too would be the first

meeting with Nationalist China on Taiwan.

He added that the "ultimate relationship between Taiwan and the mainland is not a matter for us to decide. A peaceful resolution of this problem by the parties would do much to reduce tension in the Far East."

Mr. Nixon said he was not urging either party to follow any particular course.

The President stated five principles that would be followed in dealing with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

The principles are:

Austria	8	Lebanon	1	T. P.
Belgium	12	Madagascar	1	L. E.
Denmark	20	Morocco	1	C. S.
Egypt (incl. Iraq)	10	Netherlands	1	F. P.
Finland	10	Portugal	1	E. P.
Germany	100	Spain	1	P. P.
Great Britain	72	Sweden	1	R. P.
Greece	10	U.S. Military	1	S. P.
India	22	Turkey	1	T. P.
Iran	100	Yugoslavia	1	U. D.

In Relations With Moscow, Peking

Nixon Cites 'Breakthroughs' In Message on State of World

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon told Congress in his annual foreign policy review today that 1971 was a "breakthrough" year in many areas, including relations with the Soviet Union and China, but he said that Soviet intentions and power remain a constant source of concern.

The President listed a large number of "disappointments" headed by the failure to end the Vietnam war and the inability to prevent a war between India and Pakistan.

In his report to Congress, commonly known as the State of the World message, the President asserted that a negotiated settlement remained the quickest and most humane way to end the Vietnam conflict, but cautioned that as long as Hanoi insisted on a takeover in South Vietnam with American help, negotiations could not succeed.

"If, instead, they are willing to compete fairly in the political arena in South Vietnam, they will find our side forthcoming in meeting their concerns," he wrote in his report.

"Either as part of an overall settlement, or through other

necessarily discreet preparation for an opening to the world's most populous nation.

While he said he did not expect "instant solutions to deep-seated differences," he said that his visit to China this month was "a breakthrough of great importance." He is expected to leave Washington for Peking a week from tomorrow.

The President attributed the "breakthroughs" of 1971 to preparations made in 1969 and 1970 and to the fact that "we stopped reacting to events and began to deal with the realities of today and the opportunities of tomorrow."

Despite continuing differences

with Moscow, he said, he concluded "on balance" that the

Soviet willingness "to take positive steps toward peace in the past year makes a meeting at the highest level timely, particularly in arms limitation and economic cooperation."

Mr. Nixon acknowledged that his decision to visit Peking had caused confusion among America's allies, especially Japan, but

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President Nixon in small White House office after delivering radio report on foreign policy

Nixon on Détente

Hints of Coming Accord to Limit Arms Race

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI)—

President Nixon today voiced

initial indications that the

United States and the Soviet

Union are nearing an accord

which would mark the first small

step toward reversing a nuclear

arms race that has grown un-

checked for almost a quarter-

century. The President also pled-

ged that the United States would

make no unilateral troop cuts

in Europe.

"Our present strategic forces

are sufficient," the President said

in his State of the World report

to Congress, "and we are moving

toward an agreement which

should stabilize the strategic

balance and foreclose future

rounds of arms competition."

The initial agreement, the Presi-

dent indicated, would put sharp

limits under a treaty on the size

of rival anti-ballistic missile

(ABM) defensive networks in

both countries, and would also

"freeze" in a less formal way the

number of certain types of of-

fensive missiles in each nuclear

armament.

Coupled with Mr. Nixon's opti-

mism, however, was a stern warn-

ing.

The President indicated that he

would not hesitate to order a

new round of U.S. weapons into

production if negotiations are

protracted" while the Russians continue expanding their land-based ABM and missile-riding submarine forces, or "if important new systems are not constrained by agreements."

In words that might have been

meant at least in part, for some

of the President's more conserva-

tive critics in the United

States as well as for Kremlin

leaders, Mr. Nixon said, "under

no circumstances will I permit

further erosion of the strategic

balance with the U.S.S.R."

He also expressed confidence that

Congress would back up these

sentiments.

In a candid and detailed ass-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...On Asia Policy

Calls Reality, Not Sentiment, Key to China Ties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—

President Nixon told Congress

today that reality, not semanti-

city, will shape the future of

U.S. relations with China.



MPs PROTEST—Five of six opposition members of the Ulster Parliament holding a 24-hour hunger vigil that began at midnight Tuesday in Londonderry at Free Derry corner, the beginning of the Catholic Bogside section and about 100 yards from where 13 civil rights marchers were killed by gunfire from British troops on Bloody Sunday.

British Ready to Speed Up Troops' Exit From Malta

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Government officials said tonight that Britain can pull out completely from its Maltese bases by mid-March—two weeks ahead of schedule—if the feud over rental with Premier Dom Mintoff remains unsettled.

But there were some signs that the United States and Italy have not abandoned all hope of promoting an 11th-hour compromise behind the scenes.

Formal negotiations for an agreement involving Britain, Malta and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization came to an abrupt halt in Rome yesterday. That was when Lord Carrington, Britain's Defense Minister, and Joseph Luns, NATO's Secretary-General, presented to Mr. Mintoff what they termed their "final offer" for a settlement. Mr. Mintoff angrily proclaimed his refusal to accept its finality.

Dismantling Radar

In a seeming effort to convince Malta's ebullient leader that he can expect no more, Lord Carrington and his aides have been at pains to stress that both Britain and NATO have reached the limit. Officials insisted that Britain's program of force withdrawals will go on, with priority for the dismantlement of the key Maltese radar station on the Gozo island.

At the same time British and other allied diplomats took care to slam no doors on the possibility of yet further adjustments if only Mr. Mintoff displays a readiness to come to what they would regard as realistic terms.

Minotoff Cabinet Meets

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—Premier Mintoff was meeting his cabinet today over yesterday's break-up of the latest round of bases talks in Rome as the Nationalist party opposition prepared for a sharp attack on the government in the House of Representatives tonight.

Kept in almost total darkness about the situation during the negotiations among Britain, Malta and NATO, the Nationalists

Hundreds Cry: 'Houses, Houses!'

Homeless Romans Disrupt Council in All-Night Protest

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 9 (NYT)—Several hundred homeless Romans, many of them women and children, besieged the city government all last night, clamoring for "houses, houses!"

The incidents on Capitoline Hill, which has been the seat of the city government for at least 2,500 years, dramatized the plight of at least 50,000 people who live here in shantytowns, in shacks under the arches of ancient aqueducts and in other slum dwellings.

The demonstrators broke up a meeting of the city parliament, invaded a former housing committee and repeatedly clashed with the police. Two persons were injured in the scuffles and taken to hospital.

100 Invade Chamber

In another demonstration today, some 20 street vendors who peddle religious souvenirs scaled the facade of St. Peter's Basilica to protest the city government's

Ulster's Day Disappoints

(Continued from Page 1)

blocks about a dozen roads around Londonderry for a time, but British troops backed by members of the Ulster Defense Regiment cleared the obstacles with bulldozers, a security-forces spokesman said.

British troops erected barricades of heavy wooden trestles fronted by coils of barbed wire on a side road leading from William Street into the Bogside in Londonderry.

A caller who said a bomb had been planted in the building stopped work at the main Belfast post office for a time, but a search by police and troops discovered no bomb and work resumed, an army spokesman said.

A similar call to the telephone exchange also turned out to be a hoax, the spokesman said.

Football Fan Slain

BELFAST, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—A man shot dead on a Belfast street may have been killed because he was a fan of a Protestant-supported Scottish football club, police suggested today.

Bernard Rice, 49, was shot by gunmen from a passing car last night.

Police said Mr. Rice, a Catholic, was known to be a fan of the Glasgow Rangers and openly wore the team's red, white and blue colors.

They said elements of the IRA would expect Catholics to support another Glasgow club, the Celtics, traditional rivals of the Rangers.

Hint That Lin Is Alive Given To French Deputy in Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese did not intend to discuss Vietnam.

Mr. Chou also told the Frenchmen that China would not participate in any international agreement to guarantee Indochinese borders, reminding them that China still regarded the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina as a "trap." Mr. Chou told the Frenchmen that China did not intervene.

Tell them in Hanoi that we will not trap [to Mr. Nixon] of Vietnam," Mr. Chou told the delegation. "It is a matter between Vietnamese and Americans that doesn't concern us. We will not intervene."

Both Mr. Julia and Mr. de Broglie stressed China's preoccupation with Soviet "encirclement." Mr. de Broglie said that a Soviet army of one million men on the Chinese border, plus Soviet diplomatic moves in India, North Vietnam and Japan had created a "feeling of insecurity that shows through in all conversations."

A French Communist deputy in the delegation, Louis Odru, said that the Soviet Union had become China's "principal enemy." Speaking for his party, Mr. Odru said, "We do not think this is justified."

Discussing Europe, Mr. Julia quoted Mr. Chou as having said that the expected European security conference worried the Chinese. Either the Russians will come out of the conference as guarantors of European independence, Mr. Chou said, or there will be an East-West detente that will permit Russia to station more troops on the Chinese borders.

The invaders shouted that they would not leave the hill until the city government made good its repeated promises that they would be assigned low-rent apartments in a new housing development.

Major Clelio Darida stayed up most of the night making frantic phone calls to contractors who own new housing projects on Rome's southern outskirts that the city intends to buy. The demonstrators shouted at councilmen and city officials that they should requisition the apartments if they did not have the funds to buy them.

During the last few years Rome has started building and buying low-rent housing for slum dwellers. However, shantytowns are still ringing this capital of nearly three million people, and slum clearance is slow.

Nixon Cites 1971 Foreign Affairs 'Breakthroughs'

(Continued from Page 1)

he said that the doubts first expressed had been largely overcome by the meetings he held in December and January with allied leaders.

A more balanced alliance with our friends has been established, the President said, emphasizing that while there is a need "to move forward in the same direction" there is "no requirement" that all march in lockstep.

The President said he was prepared to re-establish a dialogue with India, and Mr. Kissinger said that steps already being taken to do so. Mr. Kissinger also said a National Security Council meeting would be held soon regarding the question of recognizing the new state of Bangladesh.

Mr. Kissinger said that in the previous two annual foreign-policy reports "we were describing the building blocks of this administration's foreign policy."

Today's report shows how the pattern has begun to emerge, Mr. Kissinger said. He described 1971 as "the watershed year in the sense that our various initiatives in various areas came to fruition."

The report repeated the administration's charges during the India-Pakistan war that it had "convincing evidence" New Delhi was preparing to destroy the West Pakistani Army and enter Kashmir.

Mr. Kissinger would not disclose what the evidence was, but he said it was "overwhelming."

Sharply critical of India's position during and before the conflict, the report also was critical of Moscow's South Asia role.

"Soviet policy, I regret to say, seemed to show the same tendency we have witnessed before in the 1967 Middle East war and the 1970 Jordanian crisis—to allow events to boil up toward crisis in the hope of political gain," the President said.

Nevertheless, the Russians played a "restraining role" in the end in helping to stop the fighting, the President said.

In listing what he called "sharp disappointments," Mr. Nixon said the "greatest" was the failure to negotiate a Vietnam settlement.

In the Middle East, he said, "we were unable to make a breakthrough toward peace." He accused the Soviet Union of using the Arab-Israeli conflict "to perpetuate and expand its own military position."

In Latin America, "we have yet to work out with our friends a solution of the conflict between their desire for our help and their determination to be free of dependence upon us," the President wrote. He predicted that the difficulties facing this country

were great changes. They have brought the world closer for a stable peace. They did not happen by accident.

Breakthroughs

These breakthroughs toward peace took place in the past year for good reason: Three years ago, we stopped reaching on the basis of yesterday's habits and started acting to deal with the realities of today and the opportunities of tomorrow.

Where has this new attitude taken us?

In our relations with the Soviet Union these were the elements of a breakthrough that took place over the past twelve months:

We broke the deadlock in the arms limitation negotiations and agreed on a framework for progress in the SALT talks.

We agreed on a treaty barring weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor, and on another treaty to remove the threat of germ warfare.

We agreed on a more reliable "hot line" between Washington and Moscow, and found new ways to consult each other in emergencies, which will reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

And in a step of the greatest importance, we reached an agreement on Berlin. If there was one city where World War III could have broken out in the past 20 years, it was Berlin. This new agreement reduces the danger of a direct confrontation of the superpowers.

There are other areas where we have had and continue to have serious differences with the Soviet Union.

On balance, however, I have concluded that Soviet willingness to take positive steps toward peace in the past year makes a meeting at the highest level timely, particularly in arms limitation and economic cooperation. That is why, for the first time, a President of the United States will visit Moscow in May with no naive illusions but with some reasonable expectations.

Minor Imbalance

The nuclear armories of both countries are so stuffed with weapons, the President indicated, that the arms race "need not be driven by fear or minor quantitative imbalances."

The United States, he said, favored "no disadvantage" in agreeing to an interim freeze of certain systems," implying that there was nothing to fear if certain types of offensive weapons were left out of the first-stage agreement and dealt with in subsequent negotiations.

On the other hand, the President said the Russians cannot be permitted to gain a "significant" numerical advantage over the U.S. and acknowledged that he was concerned not only about the military implications of such an imbalance, but about the "political" consequences which could lead, in his view, to collapse of this country and its allies.

The President said that the "exact scope" of the agreements are still being negotiated and that the extent of the "interim offensive agreement" is still the subject of "intense negotiations," so that he could provide no precise details.

No Troop Cut

Concerning U.S. troop levels in Europe, the President flatly announced that the United States will not reduce its forces there, "except through reciprocal reductions" negotiated with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact bloc.

"With mutual reduction now on the agenda of East-West diplomacy," he said, "this is precisely the moment not to make unilateral cuts in our strength."

"Major unilateral reductions by the United States would upset the balance of conventional forces in Central Europe and leave NATO with no options in a crisis other than capitulation or immediate resort to nuclear weapons."

try in Latin America "will grow rather than diminish."

In Africa, he said, he was encouraged by the "growing maturity" of new states but was disappointed that Congress had made it impossible for the United States to assist adequately in their development because of cuts in aid appropriations.

In the United Nations, he said, he was disappointed by this country's failure to preserve a seat for Nationalist China.

In discussing "unfinished business," the President said:

• "We need to prove, through

additional concrete accomplishments, the benefit to both the Soviet Union and ourselves of mutual self-restraint and willingness to accommodate rather than merely assert our respective national interests."

• "We need to continue the hopeful but delicate process of creating a better relationship between ourselves and the People's Republic of China."

• "We need to bring the arms race under control."

• "We need to find the most effective way to help the poorer nations." But he said there is

"national disarray" on this subject because of the congressional failure to pass his recommended aid-reform program.

• "We need to finish the construction, with our partners, of a reformed trade and monetary system."

• "We need to continue, with both our friends and our adversaries, to build an international system which will work to preserve because all recognize our stake in its preservation."

• "We need to deal realistically with the fact that the United

Nations is facing what I can only call a crisis of confidence."

Calling the UN "essential," the President said that "a pervasive skepticism about the organization is widespread."

He blamed its financial difficulties on "the long-standing refusal of the Soviet Union, France and several other countries to pay their share of the cost for UN peace-keeping missions to the Congo and the Middle East."

He said that America's contribution was too large and should be reduced to 25 percent of the UN budget.

Nixon on the 'State of the World'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is the text of President Nixon's *State of the World* statement broadcast on network radio today:

Today I have submitted to the Congress my third annual report on United States foreign policy.

I want to share my thoughts with you on some of the highlights of that report.

For the first time in a generation, the most powerful nation in the world and the most populous nation in the world—the United States and the People's Republic of China—have begun a process of communication.

For the first time in a generation, we have taken a series of steps that could mean a new relationship with the Soviet Union.

For the first time in a generation, our alliances with the nations of Europe, Japan and other nations have been reshaped to reflect their new capacity to assume a greater responsibility for their own defense.

For the first time in a generation, we have laid a new basis for fair competition in world trade that will mean more jobs for American workers.

These are great changes. They have brought the world closer for a stable peace. They did not happen by accident.

Breakthroughs

Just as we have established a creative relationship with our adversaries, we have developed a more balanced alliance with our friends.

Not so long ago, our alliances were addressed exclusively to the containment of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. But now there has to be more to our alliance. It is fairly simple to unite about what you are against. It is a lot more complicated to hold together an alliance on the basis of what you are for.

I have brought almost one-half million men home from Vietnam. As high as 300 a week were being killed in action when I took office. This week there were two.

We have reduced air sorties, budget costs and draft calls. We have made the most generous peace offer in the history of warfare.

I have no complaint over the fact that during this period when I have been ending the war I did not begin to be subjected to vigorous criticism. I do not question the patriotism or the sincerity of those who disagree with my policies to bring peace.

He said that within two weeks of his inauguration he had moved through private channels to communicate with Peking. It was necessary to find an intermediary country which had the full trust of both nations and could be relied upon to promote the dialogue with discretion, restraint and skill.

He did not mention the countries but said that a reliable means of communication had been set up through mutually friendly countries to clarify general intentions. He hinted that Pakistan and Romania were the two countries.

Turning to other countries in

Latin America, "we have had and continue to have serious differences with the Soviet Union.

On balance, however, I have concluded that Soviet willingness to take positive steps toward peace in the past year makes a meeting at the highest level timely, particularly in arms limitation and economic cooperation.

That is why, for the first time, a President of the United States will visit Moscow in May with no naive illusions but with some reasonable expectations.

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Mansfield Scolds Senators For Absences, 'Lallygagging'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—An exasperated Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, of Montana, publicly scolded fellow members of the Senate yesterday for their "lallygagging" and shenanigans, telling them that their legislative record "to put it mildly, is abominable."

The Senate, he observed, "has almost completed a month of labor and produced nothing, not even a mouse."

Indeed have the senators been

Job-Bias Bill Is Defeated By Filibuster

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Senate filibuster, liberal senators gave up yesterday their fight to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to order employers and unions to stop job discrimination.

Senators Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., N.J., offered a compromise proposal in an effort to get action on legislation that had been before the Senate since it convened Jan. 18.

Rather than authorize the commission to issue "cease-and-desist" orders against companies that it found were discriminating, the Javits-Williams proposal would merely allow the commission to go into federal court to prove discrimination.

The Nixon administration has recommended all along that the commission be given authority to institute court suits, and the House approved a measure to this effect last year.

World Held Hearings

The Javits-Williams plan would give the commission findings additional weight in court proceedings; however, by empowering the commission to hold hearings on cases of alleged job discrimination and to present certification of discrimination to the court, much as a bankruptcy referee presents his findings to a court.

According to Sen. Javits, the courts could be expected to uphold the commission's findings most of the time under this procedure; since most of the evidence would already have been heard by the time cases reached a judge.

Sen. Peter Dominick, R., Colo., who has been the principal spokesman for the Nixon administration, in the effort to give enforcement power to the commission, said he would oppose the Javits-Williams plan.

Sen. Dominick's amendment to allow the commission to go into federal court instead of issuing cease-and-desist orders was rejected two weeks ago by two votes, plans to offer his amendment again as a substitute for the Javits-Williams proposal.

A vote on these measures is unlikely to come before next week.

Inmates of a N.Y. Prison Set Up Labor Union, Ask Higher Wages

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Because "nothing can be better for the achievement of law and order than making prisoners a part of society," 900 inmates at a New York State prison have formed a labor union.

The principal aim of America's first all-prisoners' union are minimum wages for the inmates, to improve living and working conditions and to provide better training programs to equip inmates for life in society.

A coalition of civic, political, and labor leaders announced formation of the prisoners' labor union at Green Haven State Prison, in Stormville. It seeks affiliation with District 65, the Distributive Workers of America, which has 30,000 members, many of whom are department-store clerks in the New York metropolitan area.

The prisoners now get between 33 and 50 cents a day while making such things as hospital gowns, bathrobes, American flags and license plates. The state minimum wage is \$1.25 per hour.

U.S. Court Holds Up Order Merging Va. School Systems

By Ken Ringle

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A federal appeals court yesterday delayed implementation of the order by U.S. District Judge Robert H. Merhige Jr. to consolidate the Richmond city and suburban school systems. The delay was effected pending the processing of an appeal.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the specific deadlines for merger steps in Judge Merhige's Jan. 10 order. But the court directed the State Board of Education to continue with the planning necessary to launch such a merged system that should Judge Merhige's ruling be upheld on appeal.

The court also set up an accelerated schedule for handling the state's appeal of the Merhige decision. Lawyers here now expect the appeals court to rule on the Richmond school case as early as May or June. The appeal will be scheduled for hearing before the court during the week beginning April 10.

Only Remedy

Judge Merhige ordered consolidation of Richmond's 70 percent black school system with the 30 percent white system of surrounding Henrico and Chesterfield Counties as "the only remedy promising of immediate suc-



ITCH THERAPY—This three-week-old grizzly bear was afflicted with a terribly itchy nose which he would scratch, in search of instant relief, until it bled. Officials at the Doory Zoo in Omaha, Neb., cured the cub by bandaging the weapon rather than the wound.

Devaluation Bill to Congress; House Hearings Set Feb. 29

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Congress received legislation today to formally devalue the dollar by fixing the price of gold at \$38 an ounce instead of \$35.

Congressional sources said the \$38 figure is firm. There had been rumors, denied by the United States, that a larger devaluation was under consideration.

These sources said the bill will also make corresponding adjustments in the U.S. accounts in the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other international financial institutions.

The House Banking Committee has announced hearings on the legislation to begin Feb. 29. Committee leaders of both parties are understood to favor approval

of the bill without essential changes.

Since President Nixon suspended gold payments last Aug. 15 as part of his sweeping economic program, the dollar has floated in international markets, and for practical purposes already has been devalued.

The devaluation, while having little immediate effect on domestic prices, is intended to help rectify the U.S. balance of trade by making this country's exports more competitive, and imports more expensive.

It was also expected to trigger a substantial return of dollars now held abroad. The rate of return has been disappointing, and some government economists hope a fixed official devaluation rate will step up the flow.

3 Opponents of War on Jury Chosen for Berrigan Trial

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A jury that includes three persons who say they oppose the Vietnam war, one black, and a mother of four conscientious objectors will decide the guilt or innocence of seven anti-war activists on trial here.

The nine women and three men were chosen yesterday after 11 days of intensive questioning of among 30 persons chosen from more than 300 called to jury duty in the case. Four of the jurors are under 35.

The defendants, who include imploded Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to turn off the heat in federal buildings in Washington by bombing underground heating systems, and to raid federal offices in nine states.

One Catholic

Only one of the jurors is Catholic, while all but one of the defendants is Catholic. Numerous Catholics were dismissed because of prejudice against nuns and priests who became involved in protest.

There are seven Protestants on the jury, a reflection of the makeup of predominantly Protestant south-central Pennsylvania. Three said they had no religious affiliation, and the religious views of another was not known.

The jurors were chosen yesterday from a panel of 46, with the government eliminating six persons and the defense, 28. Three of the chosen jurors have college de-

greees and two others have attended college.

Judge R. Dixon Herman ordered sequestration of the jury for the duration of the trial.

Today, two prospective alternate jurors said that they believed an alien should not take a position against the U.S. government.

The two raised their hands in answer to a general question asked by Judge Herman to a new panel of 75 veniremen called in the process of selecting six alternate jurors to sit with the regular jury of 12 that was sworn in yesterday.

The two were not dismissed. That could come during individual examination by attorneys in the case.

One of the seven defendants is Ebal Ahmad, a Pakistani, who has been a political science professor in this country for years and at present is a fellow of the Adel Stevenson Institute of International Affairs, in Chicago.

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greees and two others have attended college.

2 U.S. Prosecutors Heading For Europe on Hughes Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The chief government prosecutor in the Howard Hughes "autotherapy" case announced today that he was leaving immediately for Zurich, to press his investigation.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert G. Morvillo announced his plans after conferring behind closed doors for four and a half hours with author Clifford Irving and his editorial aide, Richard Suskind, the only person who has claimed to have seen Mr. Irving in the same room with the billionaire recluse.

He said it was "possible" they would also go to Madrid.

Questioned for details about the trip, Mr. Morvillo would only say, "We have a lot of things to do. It's business."

He declined to reveal any details of his meeting with Mr. Irving and Mr. Suskind today, but he did say that in his absence the special grand jury hearing testimony in the case would not meet for the rest of the week.

Asked why the two men might go to Madrid, Mr. Morvillo replied: "Because it's the seat of power for the Spanish government." The Irving and Mr. Suskind have homes in the Balearic Islands, off the Spanish coast.

As Mr. Irving left the courthouse, he was served with an order to submit to an examination of his assets; an order obtained by Fernand Legros, an art dealer who is suing the author on charges of being libeled in another book by Mr. Irving, called "Fake."

The pair were identified as Donald Richman of Waynesboro, Va., and Susan J. Baker of Covington.

Their hostage, Mrs. Gladys Tucker, 70, of Naylor, Md., was released unharmed near here when police forced the stolen car off the highway after the trio's 300-mile drive.

The source said it was expected that the investigation would be completed soon and that tax fraud charges could result.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Thursday, February 16, 1972 * *

The Politics of Peace

The timing of H.R. Haldeman's televised charge that critics of President Nixon's plan for peace in Vietnam are "consciously aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States" has added a special confusion to the current debate over the plan. Mr. Haldeman, who has been described as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, agreed to the broadcast before the President announced his secret negotiations with Hanoi; it was actually taped only three days after that announcement—that is, before Sen. Muskie, presently the leading Democratic contender to succeed Mr. Nixon, came out with his own version of peace proposals and thereby elicited a sharp response from the secretary of state, Mr. Rogers.

Nevertheless, it is inevitable, given Mr. Haldeman's position in the presidential household, that his assertions should be taken in conjunction with those of Mr. Rogers as a concerted attack by the administration on its critics. And, despite the White House statement that Mr. Haldeman spoke only for himself, the net effect is unfortunate.

There is no use pretending that the question of peace in Vietnam (or at least the ending of American involvement there) is not a political issue in the United States. Mr. Nixon's revelation of the secret talks, and what Mr. Kissinger had placed before the other side in them, had a very important political impact. It won the approval of a number of those who had previously been highly critical of the President's course; Sen. Muskie himself brooded quite a while before registering his opposition.

But there is, and long has been, a body

of opinion in the United States which believes that American intervention in Vietnam was a grave error if not a moral wrong from its inception; that it is more important to end that intervention than to attempt to salvage any particular government in Saigon. Mr. Nixon's latest efforts at negotiation have stripped the subject down to its raw essentials: either go ahead with Vietnamization and American aid to seek some compromise solution, or pull out now, completely, and let the Indochinese fight it out on their own.

That some of the Democrats—and at least one Republican—in the presidential race should pick the latter option was to be expected.

That this encourages the other side to keep fighting is in the nature of the case. To Mr. Nixon's critics, except those on the far right, the national interest can best be served by immediate withdrawal, regardless of the effects in Vietnam. They may be wrong, but to impugn their patriotism, as Mr. Haldeman has done, is foolish, both from the practical and the political standpoint.

True, the critics have not been notable for rhetorical restraint. They have not hesitated to make their own imputations against the President no to weave their own web of obfuscations around the bases for their own positions. But to reply in kind is not only unworthy of an administration in power—it could well give their opposition greater impact on actual events. Mr. Nixon, in his conduct of those events, has given the opposition some nasty jolts. He should be content with that—and keep his official house in better order.

The Other Residual Force

It becomes more evident that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has a current pressing interest in anything more than a token thinning of its forces in Europe, if that, and it is instructive to explore why.

The Soviet stand is simple: Soviet troops remain in East Europe primarily as local police forces. The Kremlin's attitude about discussing mutual cuts is fairly expressed by its refusal to receive the diplomat whom NATO designated to explore the possibility.

The American stand is more complex. Washington has indeed made known its relief that the NATO "explorer" was not received, and it has conceded its inability to come up with any reduction formula that it thinks the Russians might accept. NATO's new Secretary-General Joseph Luns underscored this old stand-fast orthodoxy the other day by assuring the Washington press corps that the Kremlin's plan for dominating Europe politically had not receded one whit.

What we are seeing, of course, is the principle of the residual force applied with a vengeance. To secure a certain outcome in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon would leave there some 30,000 men. To secure a certain outcome in Europe, successive Presidents have been

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Unblocking SALT

Adjournment to March 28 of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, after limited progress in Vienna over the past month, suggests that both sides are engaging in brinksmanship. The Kremlin and the White House both seem to be preparing to go right down to the finish line—President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May—before striking the rough bargain both say they want.

American insistence on a year-end recess and Washington's failure even in January to respond fully to Russia's new proposals of the previous month evidently have led to some stiffening of the Soviet position. But increases in Mr. Nixon's new defense budget, with large sums going for development of strategic weapons, including a new bomber and a new Underwater Long-Range Missile System (ULMS)—openly advertised as pressure moves to bring Moscow to agreement—have hardly improved the atmosphere.

The timetable places both sides under pressure. Mr. Nixon because his "generation of peace" re-election theme would be helped by an agreement and Moscow because American concessions are more likely before the election than after. But the Soviet Union sees itself running hard just to overtake the American strategic lead. And the United States, which stood still for several years to permit the Soviet Union to achieve rough parity, has resumed running out of fear that Russia's momentum will carry it far ahead before a halt can be negotiated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1897

PARIS.—Le Temps announces the arrival in Paris, at one of those hotels patronized by princely visitors, of Cecil Rhodes. The newspaper published an interview with Mr. Rhodes in which he speaks of a future South African union, probably a United States of South Africa. He is of the opinion that local sentiments will gradually disappear before the constant influx of thousands of men attracted there by the great mineral wealth of the country.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1922

PARIS.—TO OUR READERS.—The composers in Paris of the Continental Daily Mail and the European Edition of the New York Herald on Wednesday afternoon launched an ultimatum demanding increases in wages and threatening that if this were not done forthwith they would stop work at the end of 24 hours. These composers already receive 48 francs a week more than the composers of other French newspapers. We did not concede. They struck. So this newspaper has been produced without composers.



...And Then the Winner Gets to Challenge Me. More Tea, Chou?

The Haldeman Case

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Bob Haldeman, the most private member of President Nixon's growing White House politburo, has finally surfaced on NBC's early morning "Today" show, and even a casual study of his clumsy prose suggests that he should have stayed in bed.

However, the big administration blitz is on for the President's Vietnam peace terms and everybody is being shoved into the act. The President isn't answering questions from the press on Vietnam or his Indo-Pakistani misadventures—he hasn't had a news conference since last Dec. 11—but Henry Kissinger has been talking like a secretary of state, and Secretary of State Rogers has been talking like the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and now Haldeman has come up from the sub-strata with some snappy judgments on the President's Vietnamese critics.

There can be only one judgment about them, he says, which is odd since there are so many of them, with so many different Vietnam "solutions." Before the President outlined all his peace plans, Haldeman observed, "You could say that his critics were unconsciously echoing the line that the press will not go along with their peace terms."

There is something to this, but not much. Any criticism of the administration is picked up by Hanoi, Moscow and Peking and directed against the President. Anything anybody says about what is wrong in America is fodder for anti-American propaganda.

So should we all agree that the President is right on Vietnam, and on everything else?

This, essentially, is what the administration is saying: Back the administration on its Vietnam peace terms or you hurt the country, says Secretary of State Rogers. Back us, says Haldeman of the White House staff, or you are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Dissent that is not allowed.

And this raises a question about these men in the White House, protected by executive privilege. What kind of men are they, anyway? What kind of judgment do they have? Haldeman, the young, loyal, resident advertising buckster in the White House, makes us wonder. On Nixon lost in California in 1963 on his own, or that maybe Nixon's Vietnam peace terms for Vietnam are unrealistic. He is a loyal Nixon man, and sees opposition to his chief as opposition to the nation.

And this is what the prime minister was quoted in *L'Express* this week, explaining the reasons for his silence to a friend: "I was in total confusion. I am an honest man. I didn't know how to react. It is hard to be attacked for crimes you didn't commit."

So the Chaban-Delmas affair exists. Little matter that he is guilty of no crime.

The faults, and there are plenty, lie within the very institutional structures that the prime minister pledged himself to change.

Letters

U.S. and India

I wasn't as unhappy as a few readers seemed to be over Dr. Kissinger's little "diplomatic lie," the reason being that, otherwise, I might have been angry with him. What I find objectionable is our government's fondness for airs of statesmanlike detachment on matters in which we ought to be openly avowing our true feelings (such as they recommend). I believe, in sensitivity training,

In this respect, our recent attitude towards India constitutes only a partial repayment for that government's indifference to us.

This "shame" makes us long for Vice-President Agnew. After all,

when the Vice-President took out after the President's critics in the press and the networks, the administration had a serious problem. Its Vietnam critics were dominating the news. Hanoi was showing signs of thinking that America was like France in a former phase of the Indochina war, and could count on the opposition to force a settlement on Hanoi's terms.

But that is not the way it is now. The President and his aides are obviously dominating the news.

Since the beginning of the year, they have been in a commanding position. The President had an hour-long interview with Dan Rather of CBS on Jan. 2. He took over the national TV networks with his State of the Union message on Jan. 20. He dominated the national networks again with his Vietnam peace terms on Jan. 25.

Meanwhile, Nixon presented

his budget message on Jan. 24, and his economic message to the Congress on Jan. 27. His foreign policy adviser, Dr. Kissinger, argued the administration's foreign policy in a news conference and followed it up with a speech at the National Press Club on Feb. 3.

Since then, Secretary of State Rogers has attacked Sen. Muskie's own Vietnam peace proposals on Feb. 3. Haldeman has waded in with his charges of

even honest dissent, is unpatriotic!

Kissinger has never made such an argument. He has tried to engage the President's critics in private debate, and very effectively too. Vice-President Agnew has not only fed the charge against the President's Vietnam critics in the Congress and the press, but has been willing, like Kissinger, to face them down in private discussion.

No Room Left

But Haldeman is different. He goes much further. He leaves no room for honest differences. He shoots and hides. He is still back in the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles with Nixon on the morning of Nov. 7, 1962, after he defeated Pat Brown, blaming everything on the wicked press.

He cannot believe that maybe Nixon lost in California in 1963 on his own, or that maybe Nixon's Vietnam peace terms for Vietnam are unrealistic. He is a loyal Nixon man, and sees opposition to his chief as opposition to the nation.

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A Juicy Scandal

The French Premier And His Tax Returns

By James Goldsborough

DARIS.—Paris has been rife with scandals of one kind or another for months, real estate blockbusts, Gaullist thugs, politicians on the take and drugs, but the latest one involving the prime minister and his tax returns is the juiciest since the anti-Pompidou campaign of two years ago which attempted to link Mr. Pompidou and his family to various underworld elements.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas is being characterized here, even in the pro-government press, as a man extremely bloodied, if unbowed by this affair. He is being represented as a man who at best has been unwise, and the same questions are being asked as were asked about Ted Kennedy after Chappaquidick: Is he a man you want running things?

It has been bad for Chaban because he, like Ted Kennedy, has presidential potential, a man in good position one day to succeed Mr. Pompidou. If it is just bad for his Gaullist party, it is just one scandal among many for it. For Mr. Chaban-Delmas personally it is infinitely worse. He had been the one Gaullist to condemn the weakness of French society, and propose a "new society" in which the old inequalities would disappear. He proposed educational reform, income redistribution, new budgetary priorities, increased labor union rights, emancipation of women and, yes, tax reform.

Enter Giscard

A complication in the affair is the role of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the finance minister and leader of the Independent Republican Party, the Gaullists' chief rival for power inside the majority. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing almost certainly had nothing to do with the leaks from the Finance Ministry concerning Mr. Chaban-Delmas' tax returns and fiscal correspondence, but the fact that his name keeps popping up shows strong suspicions that his lieutenants are suspected of trying to embarrass the prime minister.

Giscard and Chaban, frères ennemis inside the government, are also the chief rivals as Mr. Pompidou's dauphin. The power channels would be much clearer for the finance minister with the prime minister out of the way.

To show his good faith, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will go on television tonight to defend the tax laws which have embarrassed Mr. Chaban-Delmas and like John Aiden, to speak up for his captain. One can only think of the fate of Miles Standish.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been strongly criticized for his own silence; for allowing the affair to snowball. Françoise Giroud, editor of *L'Express*, commented this week that in England a prime minister so compromised would resign; in the United States there would be a "Checkers" speech. In France there is only silence and embarrassment.

The prime minister was quoted in *L'Express* this week, explaining the reasons for his silence to a friend: "I was in total confusion. I am an honest man. I didn't know how to react. It is hard to be attacked for crimes you didn't commit."

So the Chaban-Delmas affair exists. Little matter that he is guilty of no crime.

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The loophole under which Mr. Chaban-Delmas managed to go four years without paying any income tax is a perfectly understandable one in this country. Under this law, which is called *social fiscal* and of which, ironically, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is the author, a shareholder in a corporation receives a government tax credit based on the taxes the corporation has already paid on its profits before they are distributed.

The purpose of the law, though it is hard to find an official to admit it, was to find a way to keep Frenchmen from tying up all their money in gold. There is an estimated \$7 billion in gold hoarded by private citizens in this country, and, probably nothing has been so pernicious to French economic expansion as this idle gold.

Since no French government can reasonably be expected to have the political courage to deny its citizens the right to hold gold—as has been done in most Western countries—this complicated *social fiscal* was invented to encourage them to invest in French stocks and, as a corollary, to invest off to Switzerland.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, like hundreds of other wealthy Frenchmen, simply followed the law. He dividend credit more than equalized his taxes and so he paid none. But all this was far too sophisticated for the man in the street. All he cared about was that the prime minister, a rich man, paid nothing, and that he, an *honest moyen*, went on paying. It also did not help to learn that this loophole was relatively unknown in other countries, where dividends are taxed twice, at the source and again in the hands of the shareholder.

The Communists have been very astute in this affair. First they attacked along the lines that this was just one more sign that capital was favored over labor in France. Then last week, the 33 Communist deputies in the National Assembly decided to publish their tax returns: Naturally, not a Communist had benefited from the *social fiscal*.

Dilemma

There is certainly a dilemma here. A chief aim of the Pompidou government since coming to power has been to industrialize France, to catch up with West Germany and to transform France from a relatively agrarian country with 15 percent of the population on the farm to an industrialized nation. One hears predictions that French industrial production will surpass that of West Germany within 20 years.

Yet how to do this with money fleeing the country or in socks under the floorboards? How to do it when there is no stock exchange, when there is no stock exchange, and relatively few bond issues. This country has been undercapitalized for years and, despite all the criticism over Eurodollars, men like Giscard d'Estaing know where France would be without American capital.

The *social fiscal* law was a timid attempt to encourage investment. Not only has it proved to be of unbelievable complexity, but it failed to make any strong impact on stimulating the economy. And in the end it enraged Mr. Chaban-Delmas, the reformer, because it was one more device that favored the rich, and that is precisely what he promised to change.

The faults, and there are plenty, lie within the very institutional structures that the prime minister pledged himself to change.

Calling the World

I regret that there were decisions to the party most responsible for a comic respite from all the gloom and doom pouring in from all sides? Why, what would be more logical than to award him a "Howie"? I nominate H.R. Hughes (fictitious or real male or female) for 1972.

BORIS W. RATTNERMAN, Dept. of Valais, Switzerland

More Laughs

I agree wholeheartedly with your "Safety of Nations" editorial (CIT, Jan. 31). Wouldn't it be possible to aid and abet dissemination of Hughes-like affairs that indeed divert attention from the grimer issues of the

Monaco.

W.H.G. GIEBLIN, Dept. of International Affairs, Buchwald Paper, CIT, Jan. 20.

It is regrettable that he did not report that the famous public telephone booth on the Champs-Elysées was the communication center for one of the first Kissingers. It was arranged by the president of the republic, and the obvious conclusion is that it was the swinging Kissinger who made the secret trip to Paris.

At Bukovsky Trial

Solzhenitsyn Was Reportedly Branded 'Spiritual Emigrant'

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The prosecutor in the recent trial of a young Soviet dissident reportedly attacked Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn as a "spiritual emigrant" hostile to Soviet life who had given his "sacred consent" to the use of his works for anti-Soviet propaganda in the West.

The attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn came to light yesterday through the unofficial transcript of the trial of Vladimir K. Bukovsky circulated by dissident sources.

Mr. Bukovsky was given an unusually stiff sentence of 12 years in labor camps and exile for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda after his one-day trial on Jan. 5. The transcript showed he was denied the right to call any of the 12 defense witnesses he requested.

At one point the 29-year-old defendant was accused by a prosecution witness of supplying him "with Russian-language versions of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novels, 'Cancer Ward,' and 'First Circle.' They are best sellers."

Against Price-Giving

There was no indication that this attack foreshadowed action against the author. But it was taken as a sign that the secret police and other officials favor blocking any attempt by the Nobel Prize committee to deliver the prize to him in a ceremony at a friend's private apartment here, as he proposed.

The transcript, compiled by dissidents, dealt only slightly with Mr. Solzhenitsyn. In general it showed Mr. Bukovsky seeking to demonstrate that he was the victim of a secret-police provocation to entrap him into illegally arranging to import a duplicating machine and vigorously renewing earlier charges that Soviet authorities put non-conformists into mental hospitals. It was largely these charges, made in Western press interviews, that prompted his arrest last March.

Mihajlov Gets New Sentence In Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Dissident intellectual Mihajlo Mihajlov has been sentenced to 30 days in jail for publishing abroad an essay and a letter to an American publisher, the 83-year-old Yugoslav writer said today.

"I received the written sentence yesterday. I'm going to appeal, as I have the right, within eight days," Mr. Mihajlov said. "In my opinion, the magistrate was wrong. I have the right to publish articles outside Yugoslavia," Mr. Mihajlov said.

About two years ago he was banned from making political statements or publishing articles in Yugoslavia.

In October, 1970, soon after serving three and one-half years in prison for "hostile propaganda," Mr. Mihajlov published in The New York Times an article, "Art as Strategy," dealing with the Nobel Literature Prize won by Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

In January, 1971, the police in Novi Sad questioned me about the article. I immediately wrote a letter about this to The New York Times which was published in the newspaper," Mr. Mihajlov said.

The magistrate in Novi Sad sentenced Mr. Mihajlov to 15 days for the first article and another 15 days for his letter to The New York Times, he said.

A judge informed Mr. Mihajlov he was sentenced because "The New York Times is available in Yugoslavia and the articles could be read in this country."

France Assures Israel on Use of Embargoed Jets

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP).—The French cabinet spokesman said today that negotiations with Israel over repayments for 50 Mirage jet warplanes which France refused to deliver "should conclude very rapidly," and that there would be no fears that the planes would be used by Israel's enemies.

The spokesman, Leo Hamm, was referring to negotiations that are said to have led to general agreement that Israel will receive some \$75 million for the embargoed planes, comprising the \$50 million purchase price and interest. Delivery of the planes was refused after the six-day war in 1967, in which Israel was assisted by President Charles de Gaulle of being the "aggressor."

There has been some speculation that the 50 planes might now go to Libya as part of its order of 110 Mirages. But Mr. Hamm said today that the agreement, which reportedly will be signed with Israel next week, "will put a definite end to fears expressed that the Mirages will be used by the opposite camp."

Five Are Replaced In Jordan's Cabinet

AMMAN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Five members of Premier Ahmed Levy's cabinet were replaced tonight.

The five ministers and their portfolios are: Fawaz Rouane, Justice; Omar al-Nabulsi, economy; Mohammed Khalef, communications; Mustafa Dawud, social affairs and labor, and Mohammed al-Fahran, public works.



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Associated Press

Europe Travel**Cost Up 10-20% For Americans**

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—U.S. travel agencies have estimated that it will cost 14 percent more for American tourists in France as a result of the devaluation of the dollar, the French Tourist Office said today.

For U.S. visitors to Switzerland and West Germany the increase is placed at 20 percent, to Italy and Great Britain 17 percent, to Spain, Portugal, Greece and Yugoslavia 10 percent.

Will Not Return It Now**U.S. Reassures Mindszenty On Fate of Hungary's Crown**

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Feb. 9 (NYT).—President Nixon is understood to have sent assurances to Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty that the Crown of St. Stephen, the 1,000-year-old symbol of Hungarian nationality, will remain for the time being in U.S. safekeeping.

To many Hungarians, the crown has mythical and deeply emotional significance. Cardinal Mindszenty is fearful that it will end up in Communist hands.

The message from Washington recently relayed to the exiled Roman Catholic primate of Hungary here, was designed to allay his fears that the United States might be about to hand the crown to the government in Budapest.

The crown was delivered by the U.S. Army for safekeeping at the end of World War II, and has since been in a place known only to the U.S. President, the Pope and a handful of officials.

The 78-year-old cardinal thinks that for religious, historical and constitutional reasons he should have a say in the final disposition of the crown, but seems pessimistic about the eventual settlement of the controversy.

Cardinal Mindszenty left Hungary last September after nearly 15 years in asylum in the U.S. mission in Budapest. He stayed for a few days in the Vatican and, as a guest of the Pope, and in October moved to Vienna.

The cardinal, who will be 80 years old on March 29, looks sallow, but less fatigued than he did four months ago in Rome. His aides say he is in satisfactory health.

Saigon Says It May Be Tet Offensive**Fresh Wave of Red Attacks Focuses on Central Highlands**

President Nixon's Feb. 21 visit to Peking.

The American command ordered the aircraft carrier Constellation to cut short a port leave in Hong Kong two days ahead of schedule and return to the Gulf of Tonkin to rejoin the warships Coral Sea and Hancock for action in the event of major Communist strikes.

The allies for weeks have detected the biggest Communist buildup in the highlands in years and have sought to blunt it with combat patrols and aerial and artillery bombardment.

The allies claimed today to have killed 30 Communist troops at a cost of 15 South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians killed and 64 wounded, along with 14 Americans wounded, in the last 24 hours.

The 14 Americans wounded included 10 hit when the Viet Cong shelled the U.S. air base at Da Nang with 122-mm rockets early today; three advisers injured yesterday in an ambush in the Mekong Delta 50 miles southwest of Saigon; and one man injured when the Viet Cong attacked an U.S. convoy in the Central Highlands yesterday.

Heaviest Attack

The heaviest attack began at 1 a.m. and in around Da Nang. Besides the 10 Americans wounded, three South Vietnamese civilians were killed and six other civilians and a soldier wounded by the 37-rocket barrage, which hit buildings on the huge base and civilian housing outside it.

The city, 370 miles north of Saigon, is South Vietnam's second largest, with a population of 355,000. The last three U.S. F-4 Phantom jet squadrons, about 60 planes in all, are based at Da Nang.

A dozen rockets hit the city of Da Nang itself, killing three persons and injuring six.

The Communists fired a total of 26 rockets and mortars today at the Phu Cat airfield, a military training center 260 miles northeast of Saigon. South Vietnamese officers reported "medium" casualties at the airfield, which was taken over from U.S. troops last December.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese government announced today that allied forces would observe a 24-hour cease-fire for the Tet lunar new year celebration beginning at 8 p.m. next Monday. The Viet Cong announced last December they would observe a 96-hour cease-fire for Tet beginning at 1 a.m. next Monday.

Chinese Get Two Big Jets From Russia**U.S. Expects Start of Service to Europe**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—China has recently received from the Soviet Union two long-range jet passenger planes that will help Peking begin air service to Europe this year, State Department and aviation industry officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the four-engine Il-62s arrived in Peking two months ago as part of a trade agreement negotiated by the Soviet Union and China in 1970. Three more of the 180-passenger planes are due to be delivered.

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Together with ten British-made Trident medium-range passenger planes four on hand and six on order, the Il-62s are expected to form the nucleus of China's first foreign air service. The aviation industry sources said that China hopes to begin this year a Peking-to-Szechuan route, with stops in Iran, Turkey and possibly Pakistan.

Trade and Policies

The sale of the Il-62s, long rumored in Moscow during 1970 but never officially confirmed, indicated that despite the often violent polemics between Moscow and Peking, they have somewhat increased their trade in the last year.

U.S. aviation industry officials, whose business has suffered severely in the last two years, had hoped to sell some long-range aircraft to China after the lifting of the U.S. trade embargo to China. But at the moment, authoritative sources said, such expectations are premature.

The Il-62, with four engines in the rear, flies the Moscow-to-New York route and is the pride of the Soviet air fleet.

France Rejects New Pay Offer, U.K. Coal Strike Talks Fail

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Talks to end Britain's month-old national coal strike appeared to end in failure tonight, despite a new management pay offer.

After four-and-a-half hours of talks—the first since the miners struck 31 days ago—minion spokesmen described the new management proposals as no improvement over their original offer.

National Mine Workers president Joe Gormley told reporters he would not recommend

As Emergency Is Decreed**Union Rejects New Pay Offer, U.K. Coal Strike Talks Fail**

the offer to his union's executive when it meets tomorrow. He added that he hoped the executive would instruct him to continue talks in the hope of "squeezing some more money out of the (National Coal Board.)"

Today's talks came after the British government declared a state of emergency to conserve fuel supplies. Unofficial estimates put the country's coal reserves at enough for three weeks.

The new offer by the coal board would give miners an estimated £2 a week more compared with the original offer of £2. But the coal board said its new offer would be spread over an 18-month period instead of a year.

The proclamation of a state of emergency today came at a meeting presided over by Queen Mother Elizabeth in the absence of Queen Elizabeth II, who is touring Southeast Asia. The proclamation was taken to the House of Commons by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, who said the move was taken to reduce any threat to Britain's national life.

Broadly, the proclamation enables the government to safeguard essential supplies. One immediate result will be an order coming into force on Friday to ban electricity for advertising and display purposes.

British railway officials also said that some services would be cut because of restricted power supplies.

Bihari Roundup In Dacca Suburb Is Cut Short

DACCA, Feb. 9 (AP).—A Bangladeshi spokesman said today that a search operation program had been halted in the Dacca suburb of Mirpur, where 200,000 minority Biharis have been under siege since Jan. 31 as government soldiers sought hidden firearms.

An electric-power crew entered the sprawling ghetto unscathed today to restore the service that was disrupted during the searching operation. The move today indicated that the government feels the main resistance to the army has been neutralized.

About 10,000 Biharis have been moved to a concentration camp and prison cells in the evacuation operation, the government said.

A spokesman said they probably will return to their homes within two weeks and that some of the men taken to jail for terrorism already have been released.

The Biharis, who speak the Urdu language of West Pakistan instead of the local Bengali, fought alongside Pakistani soldiers against the Bengalis during last year's civil strife.

The U.S. government has been sending a team of experts to Bangladesh to help the government deal with the crisis.

Mr. Hamm, speaking after a cabinet meeting, commented on the brief dispute that opposed France and its European partners last weekend over a trade accord between the market and the United States.

France asserted that the European Economic Community negotiators did not obey their mandate to obtain reciprocal trading concessions from the United States.

Details of the U.S.-Common Market accord were not revealed, but it was aimed at giving the United States more access to European markets and thus clearing the way for the U.S. administration to submit a bill to Congress to formally devalue the dollar by increasing the official price of gold to \$38 an ounce. The bill was submitted to Congress today.

France eventually went along with its trading partners in accepting the package, but Mr. Hamm said it brought up once more the question of the respective powers of the Executive Commission of the Common Market and of its Ministerial Council.

What is important is that it be well understood that the commission does not have the right to widen by itself its mandate, for example when it has a man-

Heavyest Attack

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three South Vietnamese civilians were killed and six other civilians and a soldier wounded by the 37-rocket barrage, which hit buildings on the huge base and civilian housing outside it.

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Elizabeth in Thailand

BANGKOK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The royal yacht Britannia sailed up the Chao Phraya river today, bearing Queen Elizabeth II to the Thai capital for a state welcome by King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit.

Meantime, the Queen has been

receiving a warm welcome from

the people of Thailand.

She is staying at the Royal

Yacht Club in Bangkok.

Her Majesty is due to leave

Thailand on Feb. 12.

She will travel to Singapore

on Feb. 13 and to Japan on

Feb. 14 and 15.

She will then return to the

United Kingdom on Feb. 16.

She will be accompanied by

Prince Philip and the Duke

and Duchess of Edinburgh.

She will be accompanied by

Prince Charles and Princess

Cambridge.

She will be accompanied by

Princess Anne and Prince

Theater 'Godspell' Makes Its French Début

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—"Godspell" arrived last night at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, under the aegis of Annie Fargue, who brought "Elie" and "Oh! Calcutta!" to Paris.

The French "Godspell" is an all counts a delight. The American original had music and lyrics by Stephen Schwartz, was conceived and written by John-Michel Tebeau. The announced premise—rock musical comedy based on the Gospel. According to St. Matthew—is apt to sound both over-ambitious and alarming. It was first performed in New York to critical and public enthusiasm in a handbox theater in the East. Ms. Bernard Giquel and Pierre Delanoë are responsible for the adaptation at the Porte Saint-Martin which preserves the winning simplicity of the American script.

The setting is a playground with a high-wire fence. The 10 performers are clad in circus-type clothes. Bernard Callais remains throughout the Jesus figure though he scarcely resembles the traditional image of the Saviour. Callais has a heart painted on his forehead and his nose is a carnival scrotum. The other actors alternate roles in dramatizations of the scripture, many of them accompanied by vaudeville song and dance. The marriage feast at Cana concludes the evening's first half. Wine is served to the spectators when the intermission arrives.

The sublime moments are told in the second part in fanciful style but with tender pathos: the betrayal by Judas, predicted at a supper of Graham crackers, the denial of Peter before cock-crow, the arrest in the garden—a police vehicle smells at Lazarus' kiss—the trial before Pilate and the crucifixion, the hanging body pinned to the wire fence, but without the two thieves.

Bernard Callais as the Re-



Giancarlo Botti
Bernard Callais as Jesus in "Godspell"

deemer acts as a sort of ethereal, merry Andrew in an especially engaging performance. Armande Alzai, the sometime Magdalene, sings in an enchanting voice to the accompaniment of a guitar and Michel Elias, in a variety of changing parts, proves a droll clown. The others, too, are sufficiently versatile to be simultaneously actors, dancers and singers. There is wonderful innocence and a captivating freshness to "Godspell" to which French audiences will respond.

Producer Annie Fargue, a shrewd judge of public taste, has proved with "Elie," "Oh! Calcutta!" and now "Godspell" that something has changed in Paris. Perhaps it's the musicals; perhaps it's the audiences, for as some local producers can testify, importing plays has often been unrewarding. It seems that French audiences are now ripe for foreign musicals.

The French showed marked

By David Stevens
PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—An astonishing and ambiguous event is taking place at the Paris Opéra these days. An opera by an American composer, based on a play by an American author in a thoroughly American setting will have its premiere there tomorrow. Not only that, its public dress rehearsal on Monday was an important social event—a gala benefit attended by several layers of Tout-Paris topped by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou.

Yet, in more ways than by the presence of the Président de la République and the Garde Républicaine, it was also a very Gallic business. Kenton Coe, the 41-year-old Tennessee-born composer of "Sud," studied during the 1960s with Nadia Boulanger and his music for this first opera, written about 10 years ago, has decided French antecedents.

The author of the play of the same

name is Julian Green, the Paris-born American author in the French language, or—as the Petit Larousse puts it—a French writer of American origin. In 1965, when "Sud" had its world premiere at the Marseilles Opera, the composer attributed this to a "series of miracles"—an unexpected gift of \$1,000 that encouraged him to write it; a meeting with Bernard Lefort, then director of the Paris Opéra, who boldly opened his season with it and Green's approval of the composer's music.

Another miracle has helped to bring "Sud" to the Paris Opéra in a new production. That is the admission of Julien Green to the Académie Française, which will formally take place later this year. He is the first foreigner to be so honored, although the French prefer to consider him French for this purpose.

And thereby Coe almost became the first American composer to have an opera

produced at the Palais Garnier. He is the first if you prefer to consider Gian Carlo Menotti an Italian composer, but that is an arguable proposition, and the inconvenient fact is that Menotti's "Maria Golovin" made it into the Opéra's program a few weeks ago.

Larouse also says that Green's writing "expresses a constant metaphysical anguish," and that is evident in "Sud," which portrays the anguished relationships of a group of people in an aristocratic South Carolina setting on the eve of the Civil War. It touches on the stresses of that society at that time, and on ambivalent sexual yearnings that these stresses bring to the surface in a powerful, yet understated way.

For it the composer has written a score that has "Pelléas et Mélisande" as its most obvious model. He has written it in a kind of continuous heightened recitative occasionally punctuated by lyric set pieces and dramatic outbursts.

But, although the music is ably deployed and uncannily close to the mood of the play, it is also derivative and so respectful of the play that it never really takes charge. The play remains the thing, and slowed down inevitably by being sung rather than spoken, it often drags fatally.

The excellent cast was headed by Michel Philippe as Ian Wicksteed, the outsider by background and temperament, and Suzanne Savoie as Regine and William Workman as Eric, between whom Ian's real feelings are radically shifted. Roger Soyer was in stentorian voice as the master of this tortured house, and Renée Auphan, Louis Hagen-Wilhelm, Berthe Monnart and Jeanne Collard also presented detailed characterizations. In Raymond Gérard's dramatic staging André Beaupré's set and costume attractively evoked the place and time and Charles Bruck gave the performance strong, sympathetic musical leadership.

PLM—For Pleasure, Leisure and More

By Hebe Dorsey

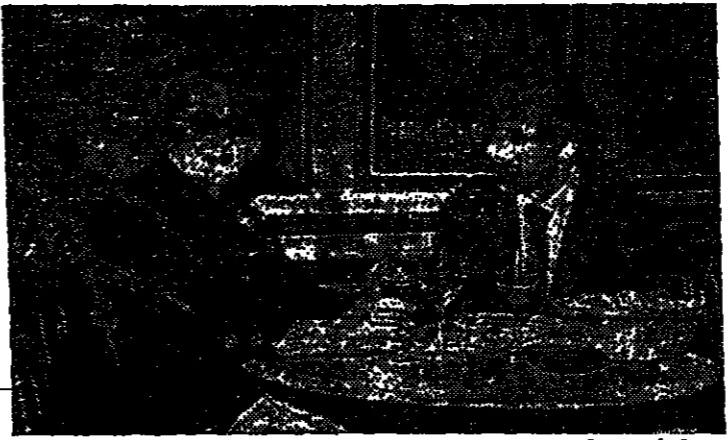
PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Baron and Baroness Elie de Rothschild today turned into happy, genitile innkeepers with their new hotel, the PLM, 14 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris, 14.

The 312-room, 14-story hotel, built by Pierre Giardelli, is part of a Rothschild chain which includes four hotels. It is the biggest hotel built in Paris since the Paris Hilton (1966, 488 rooms) and the biggest purely French establishment in Paris since the George V (776 rooms) was completed in 1928. The PLM will be followed soon by Air France's Méridien and the Taïping's Concorde, both at Porte Maillot.

It was no secret that Paris needs hotels, and the Rothschilds are the first to cash in on the demand. PLM is already booked up 78 percent for 1972.

Aside from their business interest, the Rothschilds are making this a personal affair. The baron was honking the press while the baronne was giving everyone the grand tour.

Baron Elie, who has a crisp



Eugène Clark

Baron and Baroness Elie de Rothschild at PLM café.

wit and a winsome smile, said: "Every time we open a new hotel, we get attacked right and left. Chairman of the board, noisy capitalistic, the lot. But that's not true. When I built this hotel, I took the position that I was a customer, a damned difficult one."

"I want my bath to run hot and in two minutes flat," he said. "I don't want to hear plumbing noises. I want a good bed and

pillows. I want my breakfast right away. I want good croissants. After all, we're in Paris. I want people to be polite to me and I don't want to hear their side of the story."

In other words, the baron believes in the tried-and-true principle that the customer is always right.

He said that he chose the location because the 14th Arrondissement is one section of Paris that is being extensively renovated. It is also close to Orly airport and he strongly believes that the future belongs to the masses. "I don't want the jet set," he said. "They're too difficult. I want to give the maximum service for a minimum price."

For 100 francs (for a single room) and 130 (for a double) the PLM customers will get all that plus the Rothschild treatment.

"My wife has looked after every detail," the baron said, "including doorknobs." In so doing, the baronne worked with her favorite designer, talented Michel Boyer, who did the Banque Rothschild. Mr. Boyer designed all the hand-some modern furniture, decided on the colors but many details are unmistakably feminine.

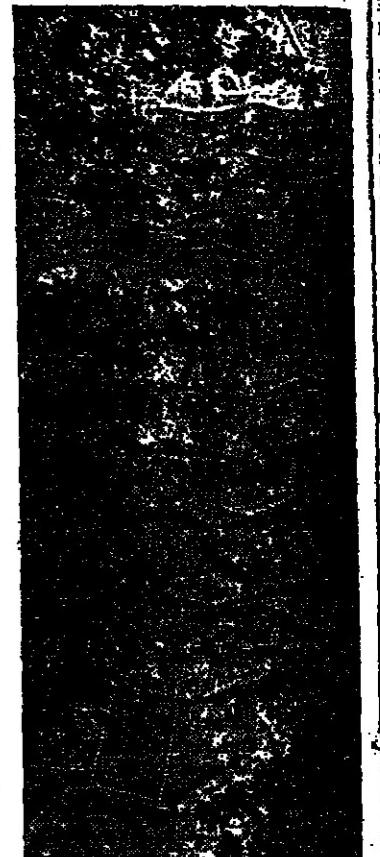
For instance, the baronne was responsible for the striped rug in the halls, which does away with the angst of walking down miles of corridors. Each room has a strong light over the door so that the customers won't have to fumble around to get in.

The bathrooms have strong makeup light and I made sure to have plenty of space for a woman to spread out her cosmetics. I'm sick and tired of those hotels where, after Elie is through, I have to put my vanity case on the floor," she said.

Landmark

PLM is already a landmark in the 14th Arrondissement with its gleaming glass and concrete diamond-shaped facade. The entrance hall is in bright red and blue (the colors of Paris), with red settees and a giant candelabrum looming over plants springing out of a waterfall. The reception desk has been tactfully placed on the mezzanine to give travel a breather.

The baron said he wanted it for his American customers, "who have to feel they're in Paris," but he also did it for himself. "I want PLM to stand for Pleasure, Leisure and More."



A view of the PLM facade.

his room is not ready he will be able to take a shower, check his luggage and go to his misery way. The hotel will obviously cater to tourists, but to avoid the mess of luggage and buses, tour groups will arrive through a separate entrance and will be ushered directly to their rooms.

The hotel also has a Japanese restaurant, a cinema, a conference room for 1,000 people, a kosher restaurant, a hairdressing salon, several bars, and noblesse oblige, a Banque Rothschild.

But the baron's baby is the Café Français, one of the restaurants. Decorated by Victor Grandjean. It is a tongue-in-cheek pastiche of a Belle Epoque brasserie—with all the institutional charm of lace curtains, potted palms, fake marble, ancient posters and bistro furniture.

The baron said he wanted it for his American customers, "who have to feel they're in Paris," but he also did it for himself. "I want PLM to stand for Pleasure, Leisure and More."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI)—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new stage productions in New York:

"Two If By Sea," a musical at the Circle-in-the-Square Theater with music by Tony Hatchings, lyrics and book by Priscilla DeWey, was panned by Clive Barnes: "There is absolutely no substance for failure—it is unmistakable, and, in its way, perfect," Barnes writes. "Tonight I was chilled to the core of my brain, the marrow of my mind...". According to this critic, the idea of the play was to reveal the consistency and inconsistency of revolutionary rhetoric from 200 years ago until now. But, he says, "instantly I make it sound more interesting than it was. At its best the music was as effective as a barber shop trio, the lyrics limp, and the book would have been better left unread." The acting, Barnes says, was "despicable" with the exception of Rick Roberts and Joe Mantegna. "They stood out like good buds in a naughty world," Charles Werner, Moore directed.

"The Taming of the Shrew" at the Roundabout Theater was panned by the same critic. "The

new production, according to Clive Barnes "just will not do. It doesn't work. And it doesn't work because of an error in its basic premise." Director Gene Falsetti and Gui Andriano claim Shakespeare's play is taken entirely from a scenario from the Commedia dell'Arte. "This I consider somewhat dubious and elliptical scholarship—for although the Commedia dell'Arte played its part in the various traditional material inspiring 'The Shrew,' to take this as a first source is somewhat ingenuous," says Barnes. Inspired by their discovery, they have given everyone mixed. The staging device, however, "constantly works" against the best interests of the play. The difference between the essential verity of Shakespeare—where words were all imported, as the English language plunged forward to its final present situation—and the essentially non-verbal character of the Commedia dell'Arte is absolutely enormous." Among the actors, Barnes says Michael Wagner's Petruchio had the "right idea of bombast and reason" and Joan Rastic's Katherina seemed "to show worth the taming."

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FINANCE

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Central Banks Seen Backing Money Pact

Europeans Say They Will Absorb Dollars

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ)—European central bankers have prepared fresh balance-of-payments forecasts showing an increase both in the current account deficit of the United States and in the current account surpluses of the EEC countries and Japan during 1972.

Perhaps even more significant is the trend that is seen setting in during the second half of 1972. The effects of the December currency realignment are seen taking hold with resulting decreases in the deficit and surpluses, against the figures projected for the first half.

These anticipated improvements in the adjustment process are among the reasons why central bankers are looking at the monetary situation with a good deal more confidence than would seem justified by the recent renewed financial market agitation.

Interviews indicate that central bankers are prepared, within reasonable limits, to continue absorbing dollars to give the December realignment a chance to work.

While there is some disquiet over Washington's aggressively easy money policies and its refusal to consider even interim convertibility of the dollar, the European bankers and their political chiefs appear determined for the time being to do nothing to undermine the December accord.

Convinced that they see improvement coming, the bankers are prepared to take some more dollars, if necessary. At the same time, some nations are particularly anxious that the burden of new dollar holdings be shared.

Bonn will probably demand dollar sharing within the Common Market if the trade bloc's monetary union plans go forward.

The U.S. deficit on current account (which means all the international balance sheet items except short and long-term capital flows) is projected at \$4 billion in 1972, against \$2.5 billion last year.

But improvement is seen coming in the second half of 1972 when the deficit is projected to run around \$1.7 billion against \$2.3 billion in the first half.

Aiding to Deficit

Long-term capital outflows could add another \$1 billion to \$3 billion to the deficit. But this would have to be balanced against short-and-long-term capital inflow, which is unpredictable.

Central bankers suggest that some, if not all, of the deficit could still be financed by flows of money to the United States later in the year if interest rate patterns follow the predicted lines by turning up in the United States and falling in Europe.

The one great danger is that renewed heavy speculation against the dollar would tilt the adjustment machine and cause still more short-term money to move from the United States to Europe instead of the other way round.

But in the scenario presented in places like Paris, Zurich and Frankfurt that seems hardly likely.

Britain's current account surplus is expected to rise to \$4.5 billion in 1972 from \$2.6 billion in 1971, but a declining trend in the surplus will set in during the second half, the bankers' figures show.

Japan's surplus is seen climbing this year to nearly \$7 billion from \$5.5 billion, but again a declining trend is seen in the second half.

For the EEC as a whole, the 1972 surplus is projected at \$1.8 billion against \$2 billion. Yet in the second half, an extremely sharp decline is foreseen to \$1 billion from \$1.8 billion in the first half.

Germany's current account surplus is seen dropping from around \$500 million in the first half to a deficit of nearly \$200 million in the second half—the biggest swing for any of the Six.

France Exceeds Target for Auto Trade Surplus

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ)—The weight trade surplus of the French automobile industry amounted to \$7.5 billion, France last year, accounting for 55.6 percent of the surpluses registered by all industrial exports, Erik Ornbjerg, president of the automobile federation, said today.

He pointed out that the 1971 results exceed the 6-billion-franc target set for 1975 under France's sixth development plan.

Mr. Ornbjerg predicted continued world development for the automobile market, but at a slower pace than the 10 percent annual rise recorded in the 1960s.

He said that 1972 will be a year of "consolidation" for the world's automotive industry, and predicted continued, but smaller, growth for French exports.

Mr. Ornbjerg called for a return to price freedom and a reduction of the value-added tax on automobiles to enable French manufacturers to compete on an equal footing with foreign makers.

Japan Sets New Trade Challenge

By William D. Hartley

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ)—In a factory far north of here, workers are putting final touches on a couple of gigantic, complex, automated presses which feed in sheet metal at one end, pull out near-complete truck doors at the other.

The builders, Komatsu Ltd., can cite evidence to show why their 110-foot-long presses are faster than others (they do more work), and can have design changes incorporated in a couple of hours. Komatsu already has sold one press to the Soviet Union and the two being finished will be shipped to a Ford Motor plant in Argentina and a General Motors unit in West Germany.

The presses, and dozens of other products, represent a changing image for Japan. A process is beginning that will lead to an entirely different kind of Japanese challenge.

During the 1970s, the West can expect from Japan products that

Seen Switching To Technology

depend more on technology than on price, more on high value than on mass production, more on domestic brainpower than on imported raw materials. The result will be a Japan challenging the heretofore dominant position of the United States and many European countries in products of high technology and sophistication.

Words, Not Action

Although examples of change can be found, there are more worth than action right now. But let's talk about the need to move into highly sophisticated products as part of the normal procedure of "conscious building," in which major changes in national direction are analyzed and discussed until all segments of society understand and agree.

The Industrial Structure Com-

cil, a group formed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, recently put out a report summarizing four important fields Japan should enter:

• Industries that make intensive use of technology: Computers, aircraft, electric cars, industrial robots, atomic-energy plant and equipment, integrated circuits, fine chemicals, new chemicals and metals, special ceramics and ocean exploitation equipment.

• Industries that rely heavily on assembly lines: Communications equipment, numerically controlled machine tools, anti-pollution equipment, home-heating and cooling machines, teaching machines, prefabricated houses, automated warehouses, large construction machines and sophisticated processing plants.

• Industries that concentrate on high-quality clothes and furniture, acoustics and electronic musical instruments.

• Information industries, including educational equipment, computer programming and systems surge.

Surge of Competition

This gives some indication what foreign companies should look for in the next surge of Japanese competition. Industry, however, is hardly likely to excel in all these fields. It is not much of a competitor in aircraft, analysts say, and is not likely to develop into one. The U.S. lead in computers may be insurmountable, others say. Further, there are some basic flaws in Japan's research and development (R&D) effort that will hinder technical advancement unless corrected, it is said.

But in many of these fields, the Japanese already are showing what they can do in sophisticated products. Nippon Electric is a major factor in international communications, selling more satellite ground stations than all other companies in the world.

Several concerns have signed a \$171-million contract with Argentina for a complete overhaul of that country's railroad system, from rolling stock to traffic control, all following plans of Japanese engineers. Some companies develop airports and create complete industrial towns.

Moves into more sophisticated exports are prompted by many factors. The standard reasons are better use of increasingly more costly labor and of the need to eliminate the growth of polluting industries.

Another reason, argues an official of Keldanen, the powerful federation of economic organizations, is that past industrial development concentrating on heavy industry took increasing quantities of imported raw materials and fuel—which are becoming more difficult to find.

The Basic Flaw

The backbone of moves into technical products is, of course, a solid R & D effort, and most Japanese and foreign observers see this as Japan's basic flaw.

Expenditure on R & D is growing—up 27 percent in the fiscal year ended last March. But in absolute terms it still is small, only \$3 billion that year (well below the \$7.8 billion spent in the United States during calendar 1971). More importantly, a U.S. scientist here calculates that R & D spending in Japan averages only 10 percent of U.S. outlays per researcher. He contends this comparison is more valid than one using total figures.

FAS, a diversified correspondence school operator, listed total liabilities of nearly \$407 million and assets of \$273 million.

The filing does not include the Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics Institute, Falcon Advertising & Public Relations, Linguaphone Institute or FAS International Overseas, which has \$6.18 million of its original \$10 million convertible Eurobond still outstanding.

Trading in FAS was suspended by the New York Stock Exchange in May 1970 because the firm was unable to issue its March 31 financial statement. In November, financial statements as of June 30, 1971, were issued reflecting a \$65 million loss for the first nine months of the fiscal year. The Big Board delisted the shares in December.

Formerly known as Famous Artists Schools, the company said its difficulties were "due primarily to overexpansion, which necessitated substantial capital outlays, which in turn required the debtor to seek additional funds from various banking and lending institutions with which to finance its domestic operations as well as the operation which it had instituted in Europe. In retrospect, its capital reserve was declining below the point of safety and the debtor had become overextended in its future commitments."

Donald S. Lewis, president, took office last May amidst signs of FAS's deepening financial crisis. In the company's petition, he said he earned \$80,000 a year, having won an increase from \$65,000 a year last Oct. 1. A company spokesman said his duties had been "enlarged" at this time.

Further, much of Japan's R & D is almost all "D" with little basic research. "Either government or the universities should do that kind of thing," says an official of an electronics company. He voices an attitude that many observers believe is the fallacy of Japan's technical effort: "Industry should concentrate on development." The emphasis is on producing something that can be marketed, others say.

Offered only a thinly disguised criticism of Pay Board approvals of wage increases that "threaten to undermine its overall objective," but called on the Price Commission to be flexible enough to allow "confident and constructive business behavior."

In discussing domestic affairs, Mr. Burns said that the nation could look to the future with more confidence in the wake of President Nixon's new economic policy. But he confessed that the "sheer size" of the projected fiscal 1972 deficit (\$39 billion) "gives me some pause," and suggested that the public needs assurance that government expenditures will come under tighter control.

Pressed by committee members, Mr. Burns refused to say what the Fed's monetary expansion goal, in specific numbers, would be in 1972. He also predicted that although there would be some increase in short-term interest rates as the economy expands, long-term rates—those that affect housing and business expansion—should not rise further.

On the international side, he stressed the need to "get on with the job" of long-run reform of the international monetary system, including a "re-evaluation" of the role to be played by gold, reserve currencies and special drawing rights.

Nippon Electric's Profits Drop 38%

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ)—Nippon Electric Co. profit fell 37.9 percent in the year ended Sept. 31, the company announced today.

Profit was the equivalent of \$2.9 million, down from \$4.01 million the previous year (1970 figures have been restated to reflect the party change to 30% to 100% of the company).

Viscosa, whose capital is made up of 53,423,125 shares, posted average overall sales of \$36 billion lire in the past three years.

On other key matters, Mr. Burns:

• Called for the "swift approval" of the administration's formal proposal to raise the price of gold from \$35 to \$36 an ounce, as agreed upon last December by the Group of Ten meeting here at the Smithsonian Institute as part of a multilateral realignment of currency rates. The bill is due to go to Congress shortly.

• Bitterly criticized a statement by former Treasury Under Secretary Robert Roosa suggesting that the Fed had "torpedoed" the agreement by too liberal a monetary policy, which keeps interest rates here too low.

He gave a generally optimistic assessment of chances for a good economic recovery this year, saying at one point that real growth might exceed the administration's forecast for a 6 percent improvement.

That would allow unemployment to "diminish" more quickly than others have suggested, he said.

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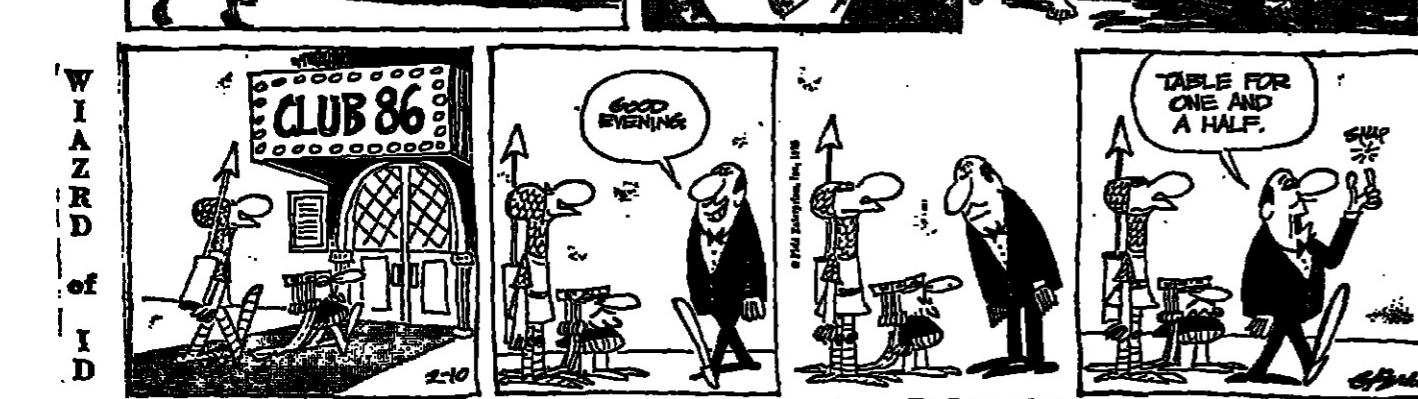
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The filing

New York Stock Exchange Trading

PEANUTS



R.I.P. KIRBY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

R.I.P. KIRBY

REPORT FROM ENGINE CO. 32

By Dennis Smith. Saturday Review Press. 215 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BLONDIE



TWENTY DOLLARS! WHO IS THIS EXTORTIONIST?

ME--AND I'LL TAKE THE TWENTY IN ADVANCE

2-10

By Alan Truscott

Against a grand slam, the standard procedure is to make a passive lead, trying not to give the declarer any help by leading away from a significant honor.

A bold player can sometimes depart from this rule advantageously to force the declarer to make a decision prematurely. The diagrammed deal is a fine example.

North and South bid well to reach seven clubs. After North opened one spade and received a response of two clubs he had a difficult rebid. The obvious course would be to show club support, either directly by jumping to four clubs or inferentially by jumping to four diamonds, a "splinter" bid showing a diamond shortage, a club fit and slam prospect. However neither of these bids would have made it easy to judge the grand slam's prospects of success.

North chose another route. He jumped to three hearts, hiding his club support, and launched into Blackwood when South rebid his clubs. The discovery that South held two aces and a king as well as redoubtable clubs was

all the inducement North needed to bid the grand slam.

Against a normal lead of a spade or a diamond South would have had two strings to his bow, and an 81 percent chance. He would have drawn trumps and played spades, aiming to develop dummy's fifth spade if the suit divided four-three. If it did not, he could fall back on the heart finesse.

Unfortunately for South, his chances were diminished considerably when West made the brilliant lead of the heart eight. He had judged correctly that the heart ace would appear in the dummy, and that the lead would therefore be unlikely to help the declarer.

With this lead it was impossible for South to combine his chances: He had to commit himself in hearts before he could test the spade division. The normal 50 percent chance of the heart finesse seemed greatly reduced by West's lead. Who would lead away from a king in a grand slam? South decided to put up the heart ace and rely on a 4-3 spade division, a 62 percent chance.

When the spades failed to break the slam went down. At first South thought that his contract was unbreakable, but had to change his mind when he discovered that the Machiavellian West held the heart king.

The real fire-with people's lives at stake—an exciting reading, and Mr. Smith uses a nice, clean documentary style that lets you feel the breath of the flames and taste the smoke yourself. He tells you what it's like to grope around on the floor of a smoke-filled room for a human body that may or may not still be breathing. He is particularly good in describing the effect of different officers on their men. One chief, he says, led his men like Leonard Bernstein leading the New York Philharmonic in a piece by Stravinsky.

The South Bronx is a poverty-stricken neighborhood peopled mostly by blacks and Puerto Ricans. Mr. Smith changes his mind several times in trying to explain why some of these people ring in false alarms or set fires. In one of his infrequent bitter moments, he feels that fires are set "to cause some excitement, to achieve orgasm, or to kill a firefighter." In another mood, he is inclined to blame "conditions." Perhaps he is closest to the truth when he says that "we have learned the value of a human life."

Though one man in his company was hit by a brick and

shattered his skull, he survived.

Shared danger creates a rare kind of camaraderie among men, and despite his relative sophistication, Mr. Smith deeply enjoys the heavy-handed banter of the station house. Although he occasionally lectures, it would be strange if he didn't and "literature" rears its precious head only once or twice in the book, in words like "oxymoronic" and "ontological." Even at these moments, though, the author's pride clearly derives not from his writing, but from his job as a firefighter—the most hazardous job of all, according to the National Safety Council. The risk one takes in writing a book—and there are those who will tell you that this is the most hazardous occupation—must seem comparatively small to him. One hopes he will go on taking it.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BOOKS

REPORT FROM ENGINE CO. 32

By Dennis Smith. Saturday Review Press. 215 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"WITH good reason have Christians chosen fire as the metaphor of hell," writes Dennis Smith in "Report From Engine Co. 32." "What could be more fearful than the slow, agonizing crispings of the skin, the searing of the lungs as the throat passage closes?" In nearly nine years as a firefighter, Mr. Smith has seen his share of charred bodies, and he carries his own scars too—yet he loves his job. For reasons that even he may not fully understand, he asked for a transfer from a quiet station to the busiest engine company in New York City.

Company 32 is based in the South Bronx, where there are not only more fire alarms, but also more murders than anywhere else in the city. Not every call implies a burning building: Some days, more than half of them are malicious false alarms. Others are garbage fires in empty lots or back yards, or someone may decide to put a match to one of the many derelict cars in the neighborhood. But no matter what the source, each call must be answered.

When a drug addict takes an overdose, people are likely to summon the Fire Department because it responds more quickly than an ambulance. A fire alarm may be turned in because someone has gone berserk: a 200-pound woman with a two-foot machete; a middle-aged man with a kitchen knife; another man, completely nude, wielding a buggy whip in the middle of the street. Once in a while, Engine Company 32 must still crank in its 200 feet by hand, sometimes after washing it down first, to clean off the garbage and human excrement. The regulations, too, are not without their ironies: If a firefighter is killed in the line of duty, his widow receives a pension of 50 percent—if he is only disabled, it is more.

All is not over when the smoke has cleared. Most of the people who are burned out are not covered by insurance. As the author remarks of one woman, "She doesn't have much, and now she has nothing." For her and her family, fire means moving to the no-man's-land of a welfare hotel. Mr. Smith describes one apartment that was "lucky" enough to escape damage during a fire in the building: It contained only bare mattresses and box springs on the floor, a rickety table with two chairs and a TV set. Not a mirror, a calendar or even a picture cut out of a magazine on the walls—only a changing pattern of roaches.

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Miss Famos Was 'Broadcaster'

Russia Stops U.S., 7-2, in Hockey; French Skier May Be Banned

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP)—Too strong, too fast, too experienced.

That was tonight's story of the Soviet Union's six straight victories in 12 years over the United States in hockey. And the Russian coach said his players were not going all-out as they scored a 7-2 victory.

It kept the Soviet Union, winners of nine straight world championships, tied with Sweden with five points each in the race for the Olympic gold medal.

It dumped the Americans out of the gold medal race, but they still have a chance for bronze.

Sweden, which had tied the Soviet Union, beat Poland 5-3.

"We didn't try to do our best and lose our strength because we play Poland tomorrow," said Russian coach Arkadi Tchernevich.

Acked, what percentage of energy the Russians used, Tchernevich replied: "No computer could count the strength. But we did not want our players to be injured."

U.S. coach Murray Williamson also said the Americans could not afford to exhaust themselves completely because they must beat Finland tomorrow to have a medal chance.

But the Americans did go all-out, playing rougher hockey in the third period, which they entered trailing 5-0.

"We had a hand of courageous kids down 5-0 and they came back. When you are down 5-0 against the Russians and let down," Williamson said, "they will kill you. All in all, I thought our kids played hell of a hockey game."

He said it was the Americans' best performance against the Russians in seven or eight years.

As they have in each of their three games so far, the Russians scored the first goal in the first period when the opposition was one man short because of a penalty.

Their power play is devastating," Williamson said.

The score was 5-0 before the second period was half over, and Russian star Anatoli Plesov, a couple of times began toying with the Americans with fancy stick work.

A large cheer went up from the American contingent among the more than 5,500 spectators when the Russians were handed their first penalty, late in the second period. But even then the Russians managed to carry the play to the American end twice, and they used up some of the penalties.

The Americans' first goal, early in the third period, came on a fine play with captain Timothy Sheehy, 23, of International Falls, Minn., passing out from behind the net to defenseman Frank Sanders, 22, of Paul, Minn.

A goal-mouth scramble late in the game produced the only other United States goal by Kevin Ahearn, 22, of Milton, Mass.

The Russian coach said his team had set out to prevent what he called the rough play of the Americans in upsetting Czechoslovakia, 5-1, on Monday. This, he said, was done by quick passing, and thus avoiding contact.

NHL Praise:

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP)—"They bruise you physically and they intimidate you mentally," said a National Hockey League scout tonight of the Soviet ice hockey team, after watching it crush the United States.

"They're tough. I know of only one team in the National Hockey League that could out-muscle them—the Boston Bruins. I think the Russians could hold their own with any other team."

Jack Paterson, director of scouting for the Detroit Red Wings, watched the Russians take apart a young, aggressive, but inexperienced American team.

It wasn't his first look at the Soviet players. He's been watching them for years and drooling.

"They play more like the Montreal Canadiens than any other team in the league," Paterson said, "but they have qualities of some of the other good teams."

The Canadians concentrate on good skating. So do the Russians. But the Russians also like body contact. They hit hard. In that respect, they're like the New York Rangers. It's hit, hit, hit."

"Today is today, tomorrow is tomorrow."

And tomorrow, the opposition will quickly find out Haaker's second-heat time because the Norwegian will be the first down the Mount Teine course as he tries to break the Swiss domination of the Alpine skiing events.

They have won the first three gold medals.

The French have yet to win anything and they kept the dismal trend going. World Cup leader Henri Duval had misjudged his line and smashed into a gate. One

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—A fresh row over alleged breaches of the amateur rules threatened the peace of the Winter Games again here today, with French skier Annie Famos facing disqualification.

The council of the Fédération Internationale de Ski provisionally suspended the 27-year-old former world slalom champion until she answered charges that she broadcast games events for Radio Luxembourg.

FIS president Marc Hodler said tonight: "She has until 1400 local time (0600 GMT) tomorrow to state her case to FIS. She will be given an opportunity to give any evidence she wants."

The FIS Council acted after receiving evidence that Radio Luxembourg advertised in several French newspapers that Miss Famos and fellow French skier Patrick Russell, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famos' case at present, as Russell's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famos finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—Radio-Television Luxembourg said today it was "striped" by the suspension of Annie Famos in Sapporo because it considered she was only being "interviewed" by the station and not reporting for it.

Jacques Chapuis, RTL news director, commented:

"The story goes back to before the games. Annie wasn't supposed to be a participant, and we thought we would offer her a trip to Sapporo. She said she would make the trip and said our reporters could ask for her comments."

"Now because French women's sliding has run into a lot of trouble and because of luck, really, she qualified for the team. Then she said to us, 'Look you've been so nice, I don't see why we don't go ahead with the interviews anyway. That's the story.'

The best French finishers were Roger Rossignol and Alain Pene, who were eighth and ninth. Jean-Noël Augert, considered a threat in this event, was 12th.

The Swiss team had a seventh.

But after clocking 1 minute 31.7 seconds on the 1,034-meter course which had 68 tightly-packed gates and a vertical drop of 402 meters, he said, "The track was steep but not too steep. I like longer and not so steep courses."

He was not hurt, but he did put another dent into French skiing prestige—or what is left of it.

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